

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

In further addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the officers of the militia provided for by the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May the eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and by an act in addition to the said recited act, approved March the second, one thousand eight hundred and three, there shall be to each division, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and one division quarter master, with the rank of major; to each brigade one aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain: and the quarter masters of brigades heretofore provided for by law, shall have the rank of captain. And it shall be incumbent on the said officers to do and perform all the duties which by law and military principles are attached to their offices respectively.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers be as follows: A lieutenant other than a master commandant, or lieutenant commanding a small vessel, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day; a chaplain forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing master, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon's mate thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailmaker twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; and that the pay to be allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and that the amount of bounties upon enlistment of seamen and marines shall not exceed for any year the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for those purposes respectively.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to make an addition, not exceeding twenty-five per cent, to the pay of the officers, petty officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines, engaged in any service, the hardships or disadvantages of which shall, in his judgment, render such an addition necessary.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

April 11, 1814.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers be as follows: A lieutenant other than a master commandant, or lieutenant commanding a small vessel, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day; a chaplain forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing master, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon's mate thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailmaker twenty dollars per month, and two rations per day; and that the pay to be allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, and for the pay of officers, and that the amount of bounties upon enlistment of seamen and marines shall not exceed for any year the amount which may, in such year, be appropriated for those purposes respectively.

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LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

April 11, 1814.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Granting to the President and Directors of the New-Orleans Navigation Company and their successors, a lot of ground

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States, to a lot of ground in the county of Orleans and state of Louisiana, bounded above by the lands of Don Miguel, & fronting on the Bayou St. John, containing one hundred and eighty feet front and five hundred and forty feet back, including the improvements thereon, now occupied by the said company, be, and the same hereby is vested in and conveyed to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, for the time being, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said company forever.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

April 11, 1814.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines, in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war be, and they are hereby authorised, and required, to settle and adjust the account of John Pitchlyn, late an interpreter for the Choctaw Indians, and to allow him a reasonable compensation for his services from the first of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six until the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the amount whereof shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GILLARD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.

April 18, 1814.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Pitchlyn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war be, and they are hereby authorised, and required, to settle and adjust the account of John Pitchlyn, late an interpreter for the Choctaw Indians, and to allow him a reasonable compensation for his services from the first of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six until the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the amount whereof shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GILLARD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.

April 18, 1814.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the President of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed, one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of building, equipping and putting into service, one or more floating batteries, of such magnitude and construction as shall appear to the Presi-

dent of the United States best adapted to attack, repel and destroy any of the ships of the enemy which may approach the shores or enter the waters of the United States; and that the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

March 9, 1814.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John H. Day.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John H. Day, Post Master at Vincennes, be and he is hereby released and discharged from the payment of three hundred and twenty-five dollars received by him as post master for the general post office department, which said three hundred and twenty-five dollars were, together with other property belonging to the said John H. Day, destroyed by fire.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the senate, pro-tempore.

April 18, 1814. Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 6.

AMERICAN FLEET.

The American fleet left Sackett's Harbor on Thursday, the 2d. We fear it will do much mischief on our shores. It is not known whether any troops embarked with Chauncey.

Report says that the Americans are building at Sackett's Harbor sixteen gun boats of a large class, to carry 200 men each. These gunboats are considered as very formidable opponents to a fleet in a calm.

On Wednesday night Capt. Jervis, aid-de-camp to Lt. Gen. Drummond, arrived with despatches to government.

The number of troops arrived at Quebec since our last is—Officers 235, privates 6,697, horses 375.

On Thursday evening, Generals Brisbane and Power, arrived in town, from Quebec.

YORK, (U. C.) July 23.

Execution for Treason.

His honor Lt. Gen. Drummond, President, administering the government of the province of Upper Canada, communicates thus publicly to the inhabitants of this colony, the result of the proceedings of a Special Commission, began and held by order of his honor, at Ancaster, in the district of Niagara, on Monday, the 23d day of May last, for the trial of persons charged with *High Treason*.

His honor, laments, that during that most solemn investigation which public justice required, the firm and impartial administration of it, produced the conviction and condemnation of fifteen persons, who might still have lived under the protection of the government, and continued to enjoy, in common with his majesty's faithful subjects of this province, the inestimable blessings of our happy constitution.

Of those, eight (the principal offenders, if guilty like theirs admits discrimination) suffered the execution of the awful sentence of the law at Burlington, in the district of Niagara, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July instant.

The remaining seven are reprieved until his majesty's royal pleasure shall be known.

But his honor, while he confidently expects that the just punishment of these unhappy criminals will have its due effect in putting down rebellion, and suppressing disaffection for the future, calls most seriously upon his majesty's subjects in this colony to beware, lest the forbearance exercised in affording this respite to the remaining convicts, may, by any mistaken inference, encourage a repetition of the crime, by which the extension of the royal mercy would most probably be effectually barred.

(Signed) **J. HARVEY,**
Lt. Col. and Adj't. Adj. Gen.

Falls of Niagara; their exertions have been crowned with complete success, by the defeat of the enemy and his retreat to the position of Chipewa, with the loss of two of his guns and an immense number of killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners. When all have behaved nobly, it is unnecessary to hold up particular instances of corps or individuals. The Lt. Gen. cannot however refrain from expressing in the strongest manner his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness of the 86th regt. under Lt. col. Morrison, and major Clifford, who ably and gallantly supplied the Lt. Col.'s place after he was wounded; 41st Light Company under Capt. Glew, and detachment of the 8th, or King's Regiment, under Captain Campbell; and Royals acting with them; also a party of incorporated militia, by whom the brunt of the action was a considerable time sustained, and whose loss has been very severe. To the advance under Lt. Col. Pearson, consisting of the Glengary Light Infantry, under Lt. col. Battersby; a small party of the 103d under Lt. col. Drummond; the incorporated militia under Lt. col. Robinson, and detachments from the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Lincoln militia, and 2d York, under Lt. col. Pary, 103d, the Lt. General offers his warmest thanks. They are also due to the troops which arrived under col. Scott, during the action, viz: the 1st or royal Scots under Lt. col. Gordon, 8th or King's, under major Evans; 103d regiment under col. Scott's flank company 104th, with the Norfolk, Oxford, Kent, and Essex Rangers, and Middlesex, under Lt. col. Hamilton.

The admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 19th Light Dragoons under major Lisle, and the detachment of royal artillery under Captain McClachlan, are entitled to particular praise; the latter officer having been badly wounded, the command of the artillery devolved to Capt. Mackenzie, with whose gallantry and exertions Lt. Gen. Drummond was highly pleased. Sergeant Austin, who directed the firing of Congreve Rockets deserves very great credit.—To the officers of the general and of his personal Staff, to Captain Holland, aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Riall, Lt. Gen. Drummond feels himself greatly indebted for the assistance they afforded him.

He has to lament being deprived (by a wound in the early part of the action) of the services of Maj. Gen. Riall, who was most unfortunately made prisoner, while returning from the field, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, who had a momentary possession of the road. Lieutenant Gen. Drummond has also to regret the wounds which have deprived the corps of the services of Lt. Morrison, 89th regiment, and Lt. col. Robertson, of the incorporated militia. In the fall of Lieut. Moorsom, of the 104th regt. serving as Deputy Asst. Adj. Gen. the service has lost a gallant, intelligent, and meritorious young officer.

The Lt. General & President has great pleasure in dismissing to their homes the whole of the sedentary militia, who have so handsomely come forward on the occasion, confident that on any future emergency, their loyalty will be again equally conspicuous. He will perform a grateful duty in representing to his majesty's government, the zeal, bravery, and alacrity with which the militia have co-operated with his majesty's troops.

(Signed) **J. HARVEY,**
Lt. Col. and Adj't. Adj. Gen.

TOTAL—Killed, wounded, missing and prisoners—including officers.

Killed 84

Wounded 559

Missing 198

Prisoners 42

General Total, 878

Opposite the court-house, keeps constant for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES & PAINTS. Physicians and Retailers of medicine in the neighboring towns, can be supplied on as good terms as they could be from the Seaports, without the delay and risque attending goods from there. A few of the most common articles are enumerated.

Aqua Fortis, Duplex and Oil of Vitriol, Aloes, Antimony, Annatto and Annised, Borax, Brazil wood and blue Vitriol, Camphor, Calomel and Cream of Tartar, Cantharis, Cochineal, & Coccus Indicus, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace, Glauber, Rochell and Epsom Salts, Gum Arabic, Shellac, Copal and Myrrh, Ipecacuanha, Jalap and Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric and Ether, Magnesia, Manna and Senna, Oil of Almonds, Olives and Cinnamon, Annised, Mint and Pennyroyal, Peruvian Bark and Castor Oil, Quicksilver and Red Precipitate, Sal Ammoniac, Vitriol and Emery, Tincture of Bark, Myrrh and Rhubarb, Tartar, Emetic and Lunar Caustic, Vials, Vial Corks and Phosphorus.

PATENT MEDICINES by the dozen or single, Anderson's, Scott's Golden Tincture, Pills, Haerlem Oil, Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, Itch Ointment,

Bilious, Godfrey's Cordial, Chisholm's Anti-bilious Macking Ink,

Bateman's Drops, Stur's Opodeldoc,

British Oil, Hooper's Pills,

Columbian do., Turlington's Balsam,

Ching's Lozenges, Worm Tea,

Essence of Peppermint and Wormseed Oil.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,

Prussian Blue and Drolapoke,

Rose Pink and Stone Ocher,

Dutch Pink and Umber,

Patent and King's Yellow,

Spanish Brown and Whiting,

Lamp Black and Ivory Black,

Vermillion and Verdigrase,

Turpentine and Copal Varnish,

English Gold Leaf.

For sale 15 Barrels LINSEED OIL, a part of old Oil.

Lexington, June 30, 1814.

OIL CLOTH FACTORY,

Next door to Mr. Logan, Tanner, corner of Main and Main-Cross streets, where Hat-Covers, Weather Coats and large Capes very fit for travelling or those going on the campaign, warranted and well known to be superior to any hitherto imported—suitable Silks taken in exchange by

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The consequences of that self destroying apathy which has so generally pervaded the community, and of British attachments, begin to be developed. We are now suffering, because we did not make the necessary provision to meet the storm of war, which intelligent men foresaw, would rage with all its fury the moment Britain had, by an union of force and fraud, triumphed in Europe. Sensible politicians who had no predilections but for their own government and country, were satisfied that England, freed from the concerns of Europe, viewing the United States as her only existing rival in commerce and in naval power—and about to be her rival in naval power—that England, who had never forgiven us for the crime of rebellion, in asserting our independence, & for the still more horrible crime, of erecting a republican government—sensible politicians, we say, estimating correctly these circumstances, were satisfied that the bloody scenes of Europe were about to be re-acted in our own country. Such was the delusion of the day, that many whose intentions were good, rather than to put forth the national strength in all its energy, to maintain the national rights, were looking to Europe—were waiting on the news—were depending upon accident. These are the means that were relied on for our protection—and those friends of the country who called for more energy and were unwilling to depend on accident—who sometimes complained of the indecision of the executive and congress, but who were the real friends of the government—their voices were unheard and disregarded, or their intentions were frequently misrepresented by the demagogue and office-hunter.

Thus it was that when general Armstrong last winter, as we are informed from an indubitable source, advised the military committee in congress to create a substantial national force by a proper organization of the militia who were to be called upon to serve such a period as would render them an efficient force—that the proposition was rejected and the motives of the general impeached. Reliance was pretended to be placed on peace, and it was meanly insinuated that Armstrong only wanted a continuation of the war that he might reach the presidency. Currency was given to this insinuation by men, from whom a better conduct might have been expected—not because the ground of insinuation was considered tenable, but that other views were to be subserved. These intrigues are some of the effects of our apathy. For had the nation been alive to its interest, it would have been seen that in the proposition of the secretary of war was measurably contained the salvation of the country.

What wisdom directed us to provide against, we are now forced to meet. Whatever therefore has been left undone that can yet be done, must be performed. The traitorous opposition of spurious federalists, of British agents, and British "calico ambassadors" residing in our sea-port towns, must be checked. "Error of opinion may be tolerated," but error of conduct, cannot. The arm of the nation must be made long and strong enough to reach and grasp its enemies wherever they are. If this be not done, our liberty and independence will dissipate in useless exertion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE CAPITAL.

I am not a little surprised at the great stir that is made about the late occupation of Washington City by the enemy, particularly when it is considered that much more interesting events have failed to attract attention.

Many of our pavement and chimney corner generals are extremely vociferous in blaming the government for permitting this thing to happen—they seem to be wrought up to a fit of interest about it that nothing can equal. All of them can tell you how easy it was for a promiscuous collection of raw, undisciplined troops to defeat the veteran legions of Wellington led by some of the experienced captains of the age.—Granting all this censure to be just, (and that greater exertions ought to have been made is not denied) why are they so sensitive about the capture of Washington and so careless of much greater errors of the administration?

After the downfall of Bonaparte, every reflecting man saw that the force Great Britain would bring against us was immense; and that unless the storm was anticipated by the adoption of measures of energy, that it would burst with dreadful calamity upon our country. This was the period that preparations should have been made—that instead of repealing the embargo and feeding the enemy, it should have been rigorously enforced—that instead of passing a law to call forth the militia for six months, they should have been raised to serve for two years—that instead of building two or three additional ships on Ontario, every practicable exertion should have been made to have obtained the mastery of that lake. Had these things been attended to by the President & Congress, we should have been prepared for the worst.

But those people who are now expressing so much concern about the fall of Washington, were scarcely then heard to whisper blame. I recollect with pleasure the independent course of the Kentucky Gazette at that time. It ventured to censure the government for the want of decision & energy—and because it did so some of the demagogues of the day; some of those very redoubtable home generals, called it factious, and preten-

ded to insinuate that they thought the editors of that paper were injuring the republican cause. If the people had urged their representatives to decision or had freely censured them for indecision, their being government of the people—their voice must have prevailed.

We must go to the root of the evil when we censure, to make censure have weight. Then I say the apathy of the people and of the government—that general hankering after and calculating on peace, have been the cause of our errors. The fall of Washington and the unprepared state of the country, did not arise from the circumstances of yesterday, as some would have us believe, but they are results of that policy which has characterized us since the commencement of the war.

The repeal of the embargo last winter was a thousand times more disgraceful than the burning of the capital, yet it did not create an hundredth part the same sensation. The loss of a single ship at this time on lake Ontario, would injure the United States more than the loss of fifty such capitals as Washington—yet I am satisfied that were such an event to transpire it would not excite half the interest.

Until a disposition is evinced to correct the evil at its source, it is childish and pusillanimous to make ourselves astonished and put on the face of concern at only the consequences.

The people nor government must not set any longer with folded arms, spending their important time in idle discussions; but every nerve of the nation must be exerted in defence of national existence.

GREENE.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

No. II.

Before we proceed in the examination of the truly patriotic deeds of the worthy precursors of the French king, who had so significantly alighted in the effects of the accelerating advancement of knowledge in the last half century; we cannot refrain from offering some remarks on the more than ridiculous speech of Louis in the hall of the legislative body. We cannot persuade ourselves that the king was serious, when in the face of the French marshals, who are reported to have been present, he unblushingly declared that the glory of the French arms had received no diminution; when at that very moment the capital of this valiant knight was still under the military jurisdiction of the Russian general Sacken; when the very walls of his good city of Paris were still shrouded with placards, containing the heterogeneous ejaculations of the servility, the ignorance, or the hypocrisy of his faithful subjects, who felicitated themselves in being the vainqueurs, (vanguished) and to have their illustrious conquerors amongst them; whether it was conceived in confusion of intellectual dottage, or the malignity of an exulting tyrant, it was insulting with bitterness the brave men, who had been obliged to lay down their arms before the arms of all Europe, combined with those conspirators within, who composed the treacherous senate.

In insinuating to the nation, that the monuments of its valor belong to her henceforth by rights more stately than those of victory, this modest king wished it to be understood that gold had superseded the sword—that corruption possessed more power than valor; and that without the sword, he had contributed more than the marshals or the army, to the acquisition of these masterpieces of the arts!

But surely it would appear natural to suppose, that the magnanimous allies, having taken to themselves 40 departments and five millions of people, the pictures, busts and statues, which had been carried away by the triumphant Napoleon, were the smallest indemnity they could bestow. Ten millions of new subjects, were more agreeable to the Russian autocrat, than the possession of the Medicinal Venus so fond as he is of the fair sex. Frederick was more pleased with half of the kingdom of Saxony, than with the two superb brass horses, which decorated the entrance of one of his palaces; the father-in law of Napoleon abandons with great pleasure the paintings &c. of the cabinets of Venice and his daughter & grandson to boot, only for the city, ships of war, & territory of Venice being restored to him!

The revival of commerce, the springing up of the maritime towns, are also completely illustrated by the loss of 40 or 50 sail of the line, frigates, materials, arsenals, the destruction of the so much dreaded port of Antwerp, and the loss of several of its colonies. We are almost inclined to exhibit the striking contrast, between the puny effusions of a hereditary king, who aiming to be eloquent falls into bombast, and the noble simplicity of a hero who speaks modestly of his actions; but we will for the present decline this amusing task, and turn our attention to the charter which his majesty has been pleased to digest, for the future happiness of his dutiful subjects.

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents may come—greeting:

To our republicans, who do not prophan the name of God, by using it as a mask for any political imposture, or for the election of any first magistrate, to whom a certain portion of the sovereignty of the people is delegated by the free will of the majority of the nation, we confess that this assumption of authority, by the grace of God, does not exactly agree with our transatlantic notions of the rights of the people; but we should like to know, how Louis, by the grace of God, King of France, will sound in the ears of a people, whose late emperor, though one of the greatest tyrants, was nevertheless obliged to acknowledge that he was invested with the imperial mantle by the fundamental laws of the empire. Will a people, who four or five weeks before had hurled from his throne, the man who had forfeited his crown, by substituting his will for the constitutional laws, calmly submit to receive in the name of God, a ruler, whom they say they had been pleased to recall from England, where he had reigned nineteen years under a masquerade come—greeting:

Louis cannot have forgotten the memorable constitution of 1791, where the rights of the people were so forcibly delineated; though reigning peacefully in the village of Heartwell, he cannot have been ignorant, that in every constitution which had succeeded one another, the sovereignty of the people had always been the fundamental axiom; that the sanction of the people to their various constitutions has always been solicited; and that even the violation by Bonaparte of the last constitution, was the alleged cause of his downfall.

How then could Louis, in the face of the French nation, call himself their king, by the grace of God? Perhaps his majesty, in his

kingdom ad partibus, had leisure enough to examine with attention the history of his gracious predecessors, and to trace the origin of the divine right of the kings of France; but either the historians whom he has perused were not well informed, or Louis thought proper in this enlightened age to follow exactly the steps of the kings who ruled by the grace of God.

Weak princes often commit great faults, in trying exactly to do what great princes have done.

The history of the first ages of the French monarchy is so uninteresting and so obscure, that it is almost impossible to discover at what epoch the monarchs have called themselves kings by the grace of God. We think, however, that Pepin was the first, as we find that this usurper, after having prepared every thing for ascending the throne, was nevertheless unwilling to receive the crown but as a gift from the people, & the decision of the pope sanctified his elevation—until that period the inauguration of the French kings was nothing but a civil ceremony; the prince was raised upon a shield so as to be seen, and received the homage of the army by acclamation; but Pepin, to render it more respectable, had recourse to religion, and naturalized amongst the French a custom known only among the Jews and other superstitious nations.

Stephen the third consecrated him, and compared Pepin's dignity to the royalty of David, which was a kind of religious dignity, and though Pepin had been apparently freely elected by the people, without the intervention of God, the pope assured the French that their king held his crown from God alone, through the intervention of St Peter and St Paul, and threatened them with the excommunications of the holy church, in case of disobedience to their King!

But we do not live in the year 750, and tho' the pope is to be restored with the greatest splendor to the apostolic chair, to the great scandal of the whore of Babylon and of the armies of apocalyptic preachers for three centuries, the French people of the 19th century who have witnessed the entry of his holiness in their capital without being led by their sovereign, are not now so terrified by his excommunications as formerly.

We doubt however whether Louis is possessed of that bodily strength for which Pepin was so famous, and if in a fight between a lion and a bull, the king was to ask of his marshals, which of them would go and devor the bull from the fangs of the lion, we are inclined to believe that his majesty would not prove the most skillful in handling the sabre, and that some of those old grenadiers upon whom he leans, would save him of the disagreeable task of cutting off the heads of both animals.

Neither do we find that the consecration nor the ointment of the pope, had any effect on the senses of Pepin, since before his death he called around him the lords of the kingdom, and asked their consent to divide his estates between his sons Charles and Carloman—a moment edged that birth did not confer the right of reigning.

The sentiments of Pepin's successors were the same, respecting this divine right, as in the year 877; we observe that Louis the stammerer, in the oath, taken at his coronation, expressly says, Ego Ludovicus, misericordia domini dei nostri et electione populi, rex constitutus; we are aware that the zealous partisans of monarchy will not fail to remind us, that the election of the king, by the nation, was only amongst the members of the hereditary family; we have not the least inclination to deny that usurped right to the reigning family, and we fully know as well as they, by what series of abuses the right of primogeniture has been interpolated in the monarchical institutions and customs of the French empire and elsewhere; we content ourselves with the solitary instance above cited, that the friends of hereditary rights were, when occasion required, as unceasingly indifferent to divine rights put aside one thousand years ago; as they were twenty-two years past, to the imperishable right of the people rising in their majesty and prostrating their oppressors.

We presume that we have satisfied our readers, that the title of king by the grace of God, is an illusory empty artifice of state cunning and priesthood, founded on the ignorant credulity of the people, granted by a crafty pope to an usurper, whose protection was required to supply the want of the grace of God in his temporal affairs; and that it must be insulting to the French people, to see a second Louis d'outrance, whom they have recalled from England, appearing amongst them, not with that becoming modesty which would have won him all hearts, but with the arrogance of a feudal baron of the tenth century, ready to chastise his sprawling serfs. History might be caricatured with no other effect than to furnish thousands of proofs that the pretended rights and prerogatives of those supernatural beings were so many usurpations and encroachments on the natural rights of an innocent people; but unwilling to weary the reader with new proofs of what is self evident, we shall close our observations upon the grace of God, by asking what the opinion of Louis XVIII. would be upon the validity of the nomination of two plebeians to the thrones of Naples and Sweden—nominations confirmed by his majesty's magnanimous allies, the emperors of Russia and Austria, kings of Prussia, England &c.—in fine, by all the divine right, princes of Christendom.

If his majesty be conscientiously persuaded that he re-ascends the throne of his fathers by the grace of God, or by his birth right, he cannot approve of the rash determination of his august allies, to acknowledge as sovereigns two French soldiers, heretofore held out by his allies as originally sergeants in the French army; he cannot consent to call sires and brothers the usurpers of the throne of his true brothers the former kings of Naples & Sweden; or if he condescends to treat with them as lawful sovereigns, he will sanction a very dangerous precedent; that the people have the right to dismiss their lawful masters, whenever they please; and he will authorise their former majesties of Naples and Sweden to consider him a false brother.

CATO.

FROM THE EAGLE.

My dear B***** the last number which I sent to the press, was some how mislaid; however, it is not a very arduous task to make up for its loss. You honored my first number by a republication in your paper, for which I return you my thanks, as I think my sentiments were correct. At an early period in life we imbibed similar impressions as to the leading principle in politics. They still continue the same, I believe, with the exception of some adventitious opinions arising out of recent events. However not to tire your patience, I will proceed to reason on the subject which I have in view. My last number it seems operated very like certain potent medicine. It gave some of my readers great pain. It was like robbing the pulpit of some of its tinselled ornaments, and shewing the plain woodwork stripped of its superfluous gilding. Woe betide me if it should be discovered that—writes you these letters—I should be driven from any hope of being happy in another state. What think

you, friend of my youth, of this proposition to stop the mail on Sunday? Must we combat the prejudices of mankind by reason, or must we glide along gently with the popular current? Shall I say that this petition is popular? If I were I should be charged with mistaking facts. I believe the learned and unlearned, those who think deeply as well as those who glide along the exterior of things, agree that this petition ought to be treated with contempt. Especially those who are attached to the government of the U.S. look on this Presbyterian proposition with mingled pity and indignation. With pity, because it evinces a disposition to bring on a decay of religious liberty; with indignation, because it evinces hostility to the present just war. If we stop the mail on Sunday "bulwark of religion" cease the conflagration of our property on the seaboard. A state may be actually invaded on Saturday evening & the people be obliged to fly from their dwellings, (this done by the "bulwark of religion" too) and yet the mail must be still all day on Sunday, as if the waters do not and the wind blow on that day, as on others. There is something in this petition, my early friend, which shews a wish to make the temple of religious freedom tremble to its base. It is by the gradual adhesion and alluvion of atoms that vast continents are formed. So it is by lipping off a little now, & a little then, from the exuberant branches of the tree of liberty, that it is lost, and a huge and invidious tyranny created from its decayed fragments. So, my dear B—tho' the elegantly speculative & profoundly erudit James Madison, some three or four years ago, when a petition was handed into congress by the members of the Episcopal church within the District of Columbia, praying for an act of incorporation. Is it not strange that Congress passed a law to effect? But the president rejected it with becoming indignation—You and I must exert our feeble abilities to unnerve the arm of the assassins who aim a blow at one of the vital principles of the American Constitution. If this petition be granted, "the death of religious freedom will have begun in those extremities where it never ends."

SIDNEY.

* An elegant expression of the celebrated CUNNAN, on the trial of one of the Irish patriots, alluding to the lost liberty of Ireland.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

The following official letter we published in an extra sheet on Friday last, and now re-publish it with additional particulars for the information of our subscribers at a distance.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 30.

THE FATE OF WAR.

Has befallen the City of Washington. It was taken by the enemy on Wednesday the 24th inst. and evacuated by them in the course of Thursday night, after destroying the interior and combustible part of the Capitol, of the President's house, and of the public offices. The Navy yard was burnt by order of our officers, on learning that the enemy was in possession of the City.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winder to the Secretary of War, dated Baltimore, August 27, 1814.

SIR—When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorised to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from thirteen to fourteen hundred under Gen. Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under Lieut. Col. Kramer; the slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffective ness of the laws to compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the 1st of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harrassing movements of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about five thousand men, including three hundred and fifty regulars and Com. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which Gen. Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock, P. M. of the 24 instant, and continued about an hour. The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit & with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by major Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of captain Doughtey's from the navy yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course artillery. Superior numbers however rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

CHARLES SIMM.

H. M. Ship Sea-Horse,

Off Alexandria, 29th Aug. 1814.

Gentlemen—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of the city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer. The town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling-houses entered if the following articles are complied with:

The following articles of capitulation (says the Federal Republican) have been submitted to by the corporation of Alexandria. The citizens of that place resolved, in town meeting, that there was nothing left for them, but to make the best terms they could, since they were abandoned by the government and left entirely defenceless.

Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Alexandria, to the Mayor of Georgetown.

Dear Sir—Enclosed is a copy of the terms proposed to the Common Council of Alexandria, by the commanding officer of the squadron now lying before the town, to which they were compelled to submit—I believe they will certainly go to Georgetown and the City.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

CHARLES SIMM.

Article 1. All naval and ordinance stores (public or private) must be immediately delivered up.

2. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3. The vessels that have been sunk must be delivered up in the state they were on the 19th of August, the day of the squadron passing the Kettle Bottoms.

4. Merchandise of every description must be instantly delivered up, and to prevent any irregularity that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it at their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

5th. All merchandize that has been removed from Alexandria since the 19th inst. is to be included in the above articles.

6th. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British government.

7th. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non-compliance, on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honor, &c.
JOHN A. GORDON,
Captain of His Majesty's ship
Sea-Horse, and Senior Officer
of His Majesty's ships off
Alexandria.

The Common Council
of the Town of Alexandria.

LATEST FROM ALEXANDRIA.

August 30, Nine o'clock, P. M.

The enemy is busily engaged in loading their vessels with the property obtained by the capitulation. In the article of flour they are very particular to take such only as pleases their palate. They throw into the Potomac all that is not fresh and sweet. It is supposed they will be employed several days in filling their ships with booty. All their proceedings are in full view of the city heights, and within a few miles of Mount Vernon, where rests the remains of the venerated founder of this republic.

After the retreat of the troops called to the defence of the Capital, the enemy took possession of the battle ground and many of them actually sunk to the ground with fatigue. They rested on their knapsacks, & were so exhausted by their rapid march, carrying on their back four days provision and eighty rounds of cartridges, that they were unable to follow up the advantage gained, and pursue our army on their route through the city. The force that marched to the city two hours after the skirmish at Bladensburg, consisted of about 1500 men that were not in the action, as it terminated before they could be brought up. They proceeded slowly and with the greatest caution, as they apprehended an ambuscade, and were persuaded the decisive battle was yet to be fought, which was to decide the fate of the late city of Washington. Arrived at the entrance of the town, opposite Mr. Gallatin's late dwelling, Gen. Ross, at the head of his troops, halted, expecting that the city would propose terms of capitulation. While in this situation, a shot from Gallatin's house killed the horse on which Gen. Ross rode. The house was instantly set on fire and orders were at once given to burn the Capitol.

Federal Rep.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Captain Dyson, dated 29th August, 1814.

Sir—I send capt. Manigault with orders to receive your written or verbal report of the causes under which you left the post committed to your charge. In this you will state the orders under which you acted, and from whom received.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
J. ARMSTRONG.

Capt. Dyson, Corps of Artillery.

Camp at Macon's Island.

August 29th, 1814.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 29th inst. The orders received from Brig. Gen. Winder through Maj. Hite, verbally, on the 24th inst. were, in case I was oppressed by, or heard of, an enemy in my rear, to spike our guns and make my escape over the river. The enemy approached by water on the 27th and we had learnt on that day through several channels that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 2000 strong, and that they were on their march to co-operate with the fleet, in addition to the force which left the city. Under all these circumstances, the officers under my command were consulted, and agreed it was best to abandon the fort and effect a retreat.—The force under my command was thought not equal to a defence of the place.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

SAML. F. DYSON.

The hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Capt. Dyson is, we learn, under arrest, and the command of his company given to Lieut. Spencer.

A GENTLEMAN of liberal education, and inexceptionable recommendations, would accept the situation of Instructor in a private family, in Lexington or its vicinity; for further particulars enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Lexington, August 22—34

NOTICE.

The Members of the Kentucky Bible Society, are requested to attend the annual meeting of the Society, on Saturday, the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, A. M. at the first Presbyterian Church, Lexington; where a sermon, suited to the occasion, will be delivered by the Rev. James Blythe.

EBENEZER SHARPE, Sec. b. s.k.

Sept. 12. 37

42d. REGT.—VOLUNTEER DRILL. Such officers, non-commissioned officers & privates of the 42d regt. as choose, will meet at the public square on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 10, A. M. armed with a musket & bayonet. They will be conducted to some convenient spot, in order to receive instructions in the marching, wheeling, and facing, as well as the manual exercise. Sept. 3—36—2t

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, A NEGRO WOMAN, acquainted with Washing and Cooking.—enquire at this office June 20th, 1814 25-tf.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1814.

TO THE EDITORS,

Washington, Sept. 4, 1814.

The capture of the city must be ascribed to our commanding General's want of military knowledge and experience. The unprincipled enemy promised to spare private property—but a number of houses were consumed with every thing they contained. Cockburn himself who accompanied the expedition, sat fire to the capitol and President's house. The rascal exults at the devastation he has committed, and says he will follow the President and Congress wherever they go. The city has become a perfect camp when it is too late to save it. There is nothing seen or heard but military bustle and confusion—and every one seems anxious to chastise the insolence of the foe. 7 or 8 of the enemy's vessels passed fort Warburton on Sunday evening last without resistance, owing to the cowardice of the commander. They have laid Alexandria, with its own consent, under a heavy contribution—and the poor town is for ever disgraced and degraded—all the flour and tobacco have been taken and whatever else they pleased to take. While the rascals were thus occupied, Com's Rogers, Porter and Perry, with 12 hundred seamen and a number of pieces of heavy artillery, posted themselves on the banks of the Potomac on each side, with several fire ships in their rear. A tremendous firing has been heard all yesterday, last night and this morning about 25 miles below.*

Gen. Armstrong, in consequence of a very unreasonable and silly prejudice excited against him, has been obliged to quit the city for a time, and is now on a visit to his family. He is the most efficient and energetic member of the cabinet—and has therefore become a mark for federalism. From this public ferment raised against him, I fear the whole army will be thrown into confusion—as the secretary of state has no the leisure to attend to it—and has not that intimate knowledge of the arrangement and concerns of the army that the secretary of war possesses. The President has issued a proclamation which I send you and which you will find very spirited. I trust he will not now consent to peace, till the enemy, in addition to his other injuries, has made compensation for the destruction of the Capitol of our country. The President has acted with great propriety on this trying occasion and has, I believe, saved our city from additional disgrace. It is rumored that the seat of government will be removed, but the president is opposed to it—and from the melancholy fate that has befallen the city I trust it will not be attempted. Nantucket is in a state of neutrality. Nothing has lately been received from our commissioners, and nothing from the north. The enemy has lost in the northern campaign the following number of officers and privates, viz: 69 officers and 2600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Nothing has been done in any of the public offices for two weeks—every thing here is stagnant.

* The post rider states that he saw a handbill giving an account of the capture of SEVEN of the enemy's vessels.

LATE AND IMPORTANT. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Francisville, to his friend here dated August 28th, 1814.

"News reached us yesterday, of the occupation of Mobile point by the British, & the probability of their overrunning the whole of this country without delay. A gentleman from the first responsibility from St. Helena informs, that about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the mouth of Chiffont, which continued the whole day.

The 7th infantry is cantoned at the navy yard, about 12 miles from lake Pontchartrain, on the Chiffont, and some are apprehensive the enemy may have made their way that high. The mouth of Chiffont is 30 miles due north from New Orleans, an open lake to within 6 miles of the city, with a bayou affording 6 feet water to the city itself, without a cannon to protect it. The fort at the mouth of the bayou St. John, being in a decayed state. A more probable conjecture is, that the cannonade was in consequence of an attempt made by the enemy to force the passage of the Regoullets, which connects lakes Bienville and Pontchartrain—this passage is about a quarter of a mile wide, and at the narrowest point we have a small fort, commanded, at this moment as I am informed, by capt. Enoch Humphrey, of the 2d artillery. If Humphrey commands, and we lose our fort, we lose no reputation—I know the man well—he is a soldier, & a Yankee soldier. Another conjecture, and one not improbable is, that it may be a naval engagement on lake Pontchartrain. If so, we only enhance our naval fame. Braver men were never in command, than those who have charge of our gun boats on that lake—they are generally pupils of the gallant Porter, whose heroism they will all endeavor to imitate. All the foregoing is rumor, but such rumor as has gained credit, from the respectability of the sources from whence it has come, and the probability of a visit from the enemy. On these facts however, you may rely. The enemy have possession of Apalachicola and Mobile Point, which commands Mobile bay, and interrupts the communication between that place and New Orleans. They have employed the hostile Creeks and Seminoles to the number of about 3000. The Chactaws only wait a battle to join the victors—they can probably furnish 1000 warriors. About the 20th inst. General Jackson, having completed the Creek treaty, descended the Alabama, with 1500 regulars, supposed for Mobile—but so secret are his intentions, that his most confidential officers knew nothing of them. The 7th infantry on the Chiffont, will add about 500 effective men to this force."

St. Francisville, August 25.

A letter from a gentleman of the first responsibility at Rapide, contains the following paragraph:

"A letter has just been received by Judge Johnson from Doctor Sibley, which states that an express has arrived at Natchitoches from St. Antonio, with a general pardon from the king of Spain, to all the insurgent Spaniards—that 1500 troops will be instantly marched from St. Antonio to the Sabine—That Bayou Pierre will be taken possession of by the Spaniards, if not opposed by the American troops & militia of the country. The commanding officer of the troops of Natchitoches is determined to oppose the crossing of the Sabine by the Spaniards as far as he may be able. The letter also states that Gen. Ryon has succeeded to the new government of Spain."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia: during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and other depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science:

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighboring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor:

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorized, and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavors to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself:

And whereas, these proceedings and declar-

ed purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in a manly and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader:

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defense thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or not parts of the quotas detached for the service of the U. S. under regulations of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves; what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand & caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON,

JAMES MONROE,

Secretary.

By the President,

W. D. WATERSTON,

Mr. McCormick's, plundered,

Mr. Caldwell's house, plundered.

Mr. Wm. Elliot's do

Mr. Burn's, do

Mr. Pick's, do

Mr. Burns's, do

Mr. Crampton's shoe store, plundered.

Mr. Washington's house, do

Mess. Gales & Seaton's types destroyed and of

fice much injured.

Mr. Heath's twine walk burnt.

Mr. T. Ringold's, rope walk do

Mr. J. Chambers, do

Com. Tingey's, house pillaged.

Col. Wharton's, do

PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Capitol

President's House,

War Office,

Treasury Office,

Fort and magazine at Greenleaf's Point,

Public Stores &c. at the Marine Barracks.

FROM THE UTICA GAZETTE OF AUG. 23.

Mr. D. Waterston's, plundered,

Mr. McCormick's store plundered, loss near

10,000 dols.

Mr. Caldwell's house, plundered.

Mr. Wm. Elliot's do

Mr. Burn's, do

Mr. Pick's, do

Mr. Burns's, do

Mr. Crampton's shoe store, plundered.

Mr. Washington's house, do

Mess. Gales & Seaton's types destroyed and of

fice much injured.

Mr. Heath's twine walk burnt.

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PUBLIC PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Capitol

President's House,

War Office,

Treasury Office,

Fort and magazine at Greenleaf's Point,

Public Stores &c. at the Marine Barracks.

RAVAGED Clarke County, to via

Taken up by Isaac Elsbury on the road lead-

ing from Winchester, a black mare, 14 hands high,

10 years old, and branded thus, IS on the near-

shoulder—appraised to \$10. Posted before

me the 27th of May, 1814.

JOHN WARD, j. p.

POETRY.

From the New-York Columbian.
APPEALS.

Sons of Liberty, awake!
See the reptile sucks your breath?
Rise! of glorious strife partake,
Or sleep the endless sleep of death;

Now around your every shore,
Hostile squadrons are arrayed—
Shall your fields be stained with gore,
Or your towns in ashes laid?

Shall the invader's threatening brand
Fire your hamlets, cities all—
And your injured native land
Call on you, unheeded call?

Shall your wives and daughters dear,
Murdered, violated be?
Shall the helpless widow's tear
Fall a heavy curse on ye?

Shall the foe firm footing take,
On fair freedom's soil again?
No! each cord of life shall break,
Ere we wear the tyrant's chain!

Ere our towns in flame shall rise,
While the lawless hosts assail—
Ere our wife's and virgin's sighs
Shall distract the tainted gale—

Let us swear our blood to shed,
Till between an ocean roll,
Or the bodes of the dead,
Form for their defence a wall!

Where, O God of Vengeance! where
Has that patriot spirit gone,
Which through scenes of dark despair,
Led our sires to victory on?

Feel we now a rushing flood,
Thrilling through our every vein!
It is then our fathers' blood,
And that spirit lives again?

Yes! it lives, and breathes and burns,
In the bosoms of the brave;
Now Columbia's hope returns—
There are heroes yet to save.

Rally, Freemen! side by side,
Breasted, when the trump alarms—
You can stem invasion's tide,
Tho' it were "a world in arms!"

Cowards! to the forest flee!
To the mountain caverns hie!
Brave men, patriots, will be free—
Unite—prove conquerors—or die!

CAMENS.

Just like love is yonder rose,
Heav'nly fragrance round it throws,
Yet tears its dewy leaves disclose,
And in the midst of briars it grows
Just like love.

Dull'd to bloom upon the breast,
Since rough thorns its stem invest,
They must be gather'd with the rest;
And with it to the heart be prest,
Just like love.

But if rude hands the twin buds sever,
They die!—and bloom again, shall never,
Yet shall the thorns be sharp as ever,
Just like love.

Greenvile Springs.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has taken the Greenville Springs, near Harrisburg, and will be ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders; he pledges himself every thing in his power shall be done to render the situation of those who may call on him comfortable.—The large and numerous buildings on the premises will enable him to accommodate a large company. He will be supplied with liquors of every kind—his stables are large and shall be well filled with hay and grain of every kind—he hopes that by an unremitting attention to his duty, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

H. PALMER.

April 2 1814. 15-tf

FOR SALE.

A Very Likely and Valuable HOUSE SERVANT.—She is about 17 years of age, and can be well recommended.

D. BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, August 15. 33

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM.

CONTAINING Sixty Acres of Land, in one mile of Bethel meeting house—adjoining the land of George Logan; seven miles from Lexington—a good Orchard, well watered, and an indisputable title.

JAMES DEVEREYS.

Lexington, August 15. 33

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

May 10, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON

Have just received a large Assortment of GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE Tanning & Currying Business,

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, January 19, 1814. 4-tf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th ultimo, a mulatto boy named JESSE, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 18 years of age; he has worked some time at the Carpenter's trade—He took with him a calico and check shirt—had on a snuff coloured cloth coat and fur hat. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses if delivered in Lexington.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

May 6, 1814. 19-tf

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCANDIZE, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10, Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes, Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth, Stripes and Plaids,

A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets, Boots and Shoes of every kind, Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks, Fancy Muslins, Linen Cambrick, Assorted Silk Velvets,

Do. Do. Ribbands, Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings, Queens and Glass Ware, China, Tea and Table Sets, Ironmongery of every description, Groceries,

Teas of the best quality, Best Coffee, Segars of all kind, Iron and Nails, Curving Knives, Curriers' Flesher's, Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws, Whip Saws, Hand Saws, And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

FOR SALE. A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

WANTED. A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will be given in money.

March 22, 1814. 12-tf

Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-tf

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross Street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore fit for sale in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & CO.

No. 44, Mainstreet,

HAVE just received 24 packages of STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS,

CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE.

LEXINGTON, March 28, 1815.

MECHANICS WANTED.

THREE or FOUR JOURNEYMAN CABINET MAKERS, who understand their profession well, will meet with excellent encouragement by making application to WILLIAM M. WILES in Lebanon, Ohio. His shop is spacious and tools of the best kind almost entirely new. The best of wages will be given and prompt payment in the bargain.

Also, 2 or three Windsor chair makers will

meet with the same encouragement, by making

application to Wiles & Co. Lebanon, (O.)

Shop and tools of a similar kind to the above, and

payment will be given whenever a job is done.

WILLIAM M. WILES.

Lebanon, Ohio, August 3, 1814. 32-tf.

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1814.

COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.

HAVE established a COMMISSION STORE

at New-Orleans. They have an extensive

warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact

every description of business in their line on

reasonable terms.

20-tf

LEXINGTON, May 16, 1814.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress,

to wit: "An act making provision for the

disposal of the public lands in the Indiana

territory and for other purposes," passed the

26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the

sale of certain land in the Indiana territory

and for other purposes," passed the 30th of

April, 1810—"An act providing for the removal

of the land office established at Nashville

in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the

state of Ohio, and to authorize the register

of public monies to superintend the public

sales of land in the district east of the Pearl

river," &c passed the 25th of February, 1811,

and "An act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory east of the district of Kas-

kaska," &c. passed the 21st of February,

1812, it has been enacted that a land office

shall be established at Shawneetown, in the

Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of

the town lots and lots out in Shawneetown, and

for the disposal of so much of the public lands

of the United States heretofore included with

in the land district of Kaskaska as lie east of

the third principal meridian established by the

surveyor general under the direction of the

register of the land office and receiver of pub-

lic monies, and that the public sales shall

commence on such day as the president of the

United States shall by proclamation designate,

and be kept open for three weeks and no lon-

ger.

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States,

in conformity with the provisions of the sever-

al acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make

known, that the public sales for the sale and

disposal of all the lands contained in the eas-

ten land district of the Illinois territory, with

the exception of such of them as are reserved

from sale agreeably to the several acts of con-

gress aforesaid, shall be held at Shawneetown,

in the Illinois territory,

on the first Monday in October next,

and to continue for and during the three fol-

lowing weeks under the superintendance of

the register of the land office and receiver of

public monies.

Given under my hand, the 25th day of April,

1814. (Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

EDWARD TIFFIN,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A true copy from the original in the General

Land Office.

JOHN GARDNER, chief clerk.

LEXINGTON, June 9, 1814.

FOR SALE at the Brewery, two large

PUMPS, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and Bands complete.

24-tf

LEXINGTON, May 30, 1814.

DANIEL LAYTON.

Lexington, May 30, 1814.

22-tf